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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1871. NO. 158.

FIRST EDITION.

PEACE.

Germans Not to Enter Paris.

Armistice Extended One Week.

Feeling Among the French People Strong and Deep for Future Revenge

An Offer to Buy Luxemburg and Trade It for Metz.

ENGLAND.

An Offer to Trade Luxemburg for Metz—Emperor's Health Improved—Triumphal Entry of Bourbin—Armistice Extended Two Days.

LONDON, February 27.—A telegraphic dispatch from Versailles dated February 26th, says: Thiers has proposed the purchase of Luxemburg by France and to transfer it to Germany if Metz were restored to France.

The health of Emperor William is much improved. A dispatch from Amiens, dated February 26, says that an order has been received for the movement of troops towards Rouen.

The armistice has been prolonged two days.

The *Morning Post* contradicts the reported fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists.

A telegram from Versailles, of the 26th announces that William will lunch at Eylsee Bourbon with the court, and that he will return to Berlin next Saturday.

The opening of the German Parliament is fixed for the 6th instant.

The triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin has been delayed two months, as the whole of February will be occupied in performing for the victims of the war.

There is another millinard thalers to keep forts, but the offer was refused.

Germans Not to Enter Paris—Rothschilds Summoned to Versailles.

LONDON, February 27, 1:30 P. M.—It is now thought that the German army will not enter Paris, and it is said that the Emperor and Prince Imperial will not accompany it.

Rothschilds has been summoned to Versailles, also he railway Presidents, to arrange to carry the German troops home. It is said the Emperor will depart for Berlin to be preceded by a review in Champs Elysees.

It is said the Marseilles elections have been annulled, and that De Lignoy declines to assume the portfolio of the government in that city.

FRANCE.

What Shall We Believe?

PARIS, February 27.—The armistice is prolonged one week.

The Germans will enter Paris immediately.

The Feeling in Paris.

PARIS, February 26.—Republican manifestations continue. There is perfect order, but the feeling among the people is strong and deep for future revenge. The Prefect of Police declines to assume the responsibility of the preservation of order if the Prussians enter the city, and the mortality is greatly lessened, and provisions are abundant.

PRUSSIA.

Emperor William to the Empress.

BERLIN, February 27.—Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to Queen Augusta as follows: "With a deeply moved heart, in gratitude to God, I inform you that preliminaries have been signed, but the Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them."

Thanks of Empress Augusta to Prince.

BERLIN, February 27.—The news of the conclusion of peace occasioned immense excitement in this city. The streets are crowded, houses decorated with flags and festoons, and there are thousands of people in front of the palace. There will be a general illumination to-night. The Cologne Gazette says the signing of the preliminaries of peace at Versailles was delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian Governments. The Italian Government declined to interfere.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Railroad Conductor Badly Injured—Terrible Accident on Oil Discovery—One Man Burned to Death, and Three Others Dangerously Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., February 27, 1871.

P. Kelly, conductor of a ballast train at Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fell under his train this morning, and had one arm cut off and the other badly crushed. His recovery is doubtful.

Four men, named J. Dennis, W. Burke, M. Wears and M. Gwinn, while cleaning out a still this evening in Mr. W. R. Osborn's oil refinery at this place, were badly burned by the explosion of a can of benzine which one of them recklessly brought into the still to assist them in their work. It is supposed that the gas caught fire from the lighted candle they were using. Only one man succeeded in escape at a time through the hole. Three of them got out. The fourth, Dennis, who failed to get out, was rescued by a bystander, who went into the still after him. Dennis died to-night of his terrible burns, and the others are in a critical state, but some hopes are entertained of their recovery. No damage was done to the refinery.

PROSTRATE FRANCE.

An Earnest Appeal for Contributions of Provisions, Seed and Money.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1871.

To the Press of the United States:

A telegram from Mr. Marsh, Chairman of our American committee in London, received at four P. M. yesterday, calls loudly for more aid from America for the relief of starving France. It is certain the anxiety of those near to the scene of famine is more intense than ours, and we call with new earnestness on the American public for immediate contributions, in money, in provisions and in seed. Other cities or centers of collection desiring to cooperate in the relief movement should send their contributions to this Committee, which will carefully credit them to their sources, both here and in the respective seats of France. If preferred, contributions may be forwarded direct to the American Committee in London, Benjamin Moran, Esq., Chairman. Funds received by us will be transferred by telegram.

(Signed) CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Chamber of Commerce Committee on French Relief.

FIRES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 27.—About eight minutes after twelve o'clock, the building on Main street, formerly occupied by Winship & Co., but since the fire of 1868 by Wm. Voss & Co., was discovered to be on fire by the watchmen for an hour, resulting in the loss the effects of firemen. It was subdued, however, at 4:30 o'clock. The loss cannot be learned in full, as we have no means of ascertaining how much stock Voss & Co. had on hand, getting in during the past week. We have assigned that it was heavy. Winship & Co.'s loss is estimated at $30. There was no insurance. The fire was most certainly the work of an incendiary. There was no fire, candle, lamp or anything that could create a conflagration about that portion of the store where the flames originated, since the occupancy by Mr. Berry. Mr Berry received a letter through the post office at this place, written in a disguised hand, saying that the writer had determined to break him up. He said he had burned him out once and would do it again, and he would not stop so until he had ruined him and satisfied a revenge.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—On the furniture factory fire yesterday there was the following insurance: The old building, estimated at a total loss, insured $5,000: Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati, $2,500, Hopkins & Co., Kentucky, Lycoming and Liverpool and London, $2,500. On machinery, loss five thousand. Peoples, Worcester, Tobacco of Cincinnati, Lombard's, Chicago, International and Fulton, New York, $1,000 each. The new building and the stock therein were damaged about $4,500; insured in the Ambs for $8,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 27.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to authorize the Ohio Life Insurance Companies to loan money outside of the State on unincumbered real estate. A bill was introduced to amend the laws governing Gas Companies so that they cannot become monopolies. Also, a bill providing for the education of paupers.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 27, 1871.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A panic occurred in the Bowery Theatre Saturday night, caused by a fight in the upper gallery, the cry of "fight" being mistaken for "fire" by the audience below, a rush was made for the street, during which no one was seriously injured.

THE BEECHER FUND.

The collection in Beecher's church for the benefit of the suffering French amounted to over $2,000. Ten thousand thalers were sent from the German General Committee in London on Saturday, together with previous remittances to date, the total German relief fund is $126,700 in gold.

A LUCKY JERSEYMAN.

Ticket No. 29,000, which drew the Hamilton, Ohio, Opera House, was sold in this city to a man whose name is unknown, but who is supposed to be a New Jersey farmer. The ticket was sold on Saturday at 12 o'clock, or about an hour before the books were closed.

PETITION FOR REVIVAL.

A petition is in circulation in the Legislature of the State to request the bill commonly known as the Erie Director's bill.

FALL OF NEW BUILDINGS.

About six o'clock this morning four new three-story and basement brick buildings in course of erection on Seventh street, between SIXTH and SEVENTH avenues, South Brooklyn, fell with a loud crash. The heavy rains of the past week had softened the foundations, which were built upon made ground. The buildings were completely wrecked. Further particulars not yet obtained.

LIBEL SUIT.

George, the Count Johannes, has commenced suit in the Supreme Court against Daniel J. Jennings and George Jones, the alleged proprietors and publishers of the New York *Times*, for an alleged libel published in that paper, February 20, 1871. Damages are laid at $50,000. Upon the application of the Count Gondiez, Judge Barbour, in Chambers, granted an order of arrest against Jennings, but not upon the Count's application for injunction.

THE MACE CONTEST.

The final deposit in the Mace and Column fight was made to-day. Harry Hill, of this city, is the final stakeholder, and has consented to act as such. The fight is to take place May 11th, probably at Point Abino, Canada.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Failure of the Savings Institution.

Condition of the Bank Worse than at First Supposed—An Assignment Made—Many Families Ruined.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 27, 1871.

The condition of the Wheeling Savings Institution is worse than was supposed on Sunday. A. C. Quarrier, the cashier, was arrested and committed to jail. The directors have made an assignment to Daniel Lamb for the benefit of the creditors, and the bank was closed this morning. A large amount of United States bonds and other securities which were deposited in the vault for safe-keeping by different parties have been abstracted. It is believed the capital stock will be all lost, and that the depositors will lose heavily. Many families are ruined.

By Associated Press.]

WHEELING, February 27.—The Wheeling Savings Institution, which has caused the confidence of the community for many years, went into liquidation. This morning the bank was closed and its assets delivered to the custody of Hon. D. Lamb, trustee. Its liabilities are stated at $100,000. There was between $30,000 and $40,000 belonging to the city sinking fund on deposit, and many private individuals and workingmen have all their savings there. The capital stock of the institution is but $50,000. A. C. Quarrier, the defaulting cashier, is now in jail. The city has been terribly excited over the affair since Saturday evening. Mr. Quarrier has turned over all his personal property and effects, bonds, policies of insurance, stocks, furniture, &c.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. CORBETT from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill to authorize the construction of the Nicaragua and Southern Railroad.

Mr. DAVIS desired to have an understanding with the Senators interested in the bill that it should not be taken on this week.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he would advise with the Senator from Kentucky (Davis)—on the subject.

Mr. VICKERS, a member of the Committee on Commerce, dissented from the report on the ground of expediency and constitutionality.

Mr. BLAIR, being to a personal explanation, sent to the Secretary and had partly read an article from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, stating that at a caucus of Republican Senators for the purpose of consulting on measures necessary to relieve the South from the outrages of local citizens against Ku-Klux depredations in the South, Senator Scott, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, had made some statements as to the testimony taken before the Committee concerning affairs in North Carolina, which statements had the effect that a portion of the testimony was of a startling character; that there were 40,000 men in the robed Ku-Klux Klan, ready organized in North Carolina acting under some central authority, and it was suggested that a similar organization existed in nearly every Southern State; but the investigation had not been pushed far enough to warrant any more definite statements.

At this point, and before the article had been concluded, Mr. SHERMAN objected to its being read further, on the ground that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

Mr. BLAIR then stated the purpose of his explanation. As a member of the Investigating Committee referred to, he desired to call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to the matter in the presence of the Senate. These statements of evidence were privately made to the committee, and the proceedings were intended to be secret were alleged to have been publicly made by the Chairman. He took this course in the interest of the public and the Senate that evidence should be divulged, even in Republican papers, for the purpose of procuring hostile legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN thought if the Senate allowed all reports and communications sent by the committee to be read to the committees of committees to be read as evidence, the Senate would soon get all sinks of corruption.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Let us have the regular order of business.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled that the Senator from Missouri (Blair) could only have the subject considered by the postponement of the Postoffice appropriation bill, which was the regular order of business.

Mr. SCOTT said he had no objection to the matter being brought before the Senate, and if necessary would reply.

The motion being put, the Senate refused by a *viva voce* vote to allow the subject to be further considered.

Mr. THURMAN moved to take up the bill to divide the State of Ohio into three Judicial Districts and establish circuit courts.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the pending question being on the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from $250,000 to $500,000.

The motion to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the bill now pending in the Senate, to suspend the construction of the railroad authorized to be built by the bill, and reporting it to be raised from seventy feet, as at present, to one hundred feet above low water mark. Mr. SHERMAN stated that the amendment in the interest of commerce on the Ohio river, the business of the Mississippi valley and adjacent thereto, claiming that the bridge was an impediment to navigation.

Mr. STEWART argued that the bridge was built in accordance with the law; that the Government had exercised supervision over the construction, in accordance of which the company had advanced money and sold their bonds, and Congress could not now in good faith change the height as proposed without providing compensation to the company. He submitted an amendment to pay the company $1,000,000 in case the bridge, being the estimated cost reported by the Secretary of War.

The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) ruled the amendment out of order because it was not recommended by a committee of the Senate in charge of the bill.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment resting the Government's right to alter the bridge in accordance with law and directing the condemnation of damages to be made under jurisdiction of War Department, and the bridge not reported to Congress.

Mr. CHANDLER argued that the Government was asking of the Senate to compel it to pay the expenses of any other, and that if this bridge was taken down all others on the river must be taken down.

Mr. COLE moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Agreed to, ayes 31, nays 21.

After discussion by Mr. MORTON in favor and Mr. WILSON against the amendment, the provision in the bill, a motion to lay the amendment on the table prevailed, ayes 30, nays 23.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate at 4:30 took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. COLE it was ordered that the Senate hold an executive session this evening the present week, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the committee of conference on the bill to amend the act entitled an act to secure Homes to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, reported that the committee had had the bill under consideration, and that his motion the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He gave notice that he would call up the report to-morrow. It was ordered to be printed for the House, he would move that the House insist on its amendment and ask for a new committee of conference.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. STEWART renewed and advocated his amendment, to provide that the mail of the Weekly to increase the annual subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $250,000.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay the amendment on the table, when it was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD moved his amendment to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge until Congress shall have time to act upon the same, which was agreed to, ayes 30, nays 23.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was lost, ayes 24, nays 29.

The question being on the amendment as amended

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

A report of the proceedings of a meeting of school teachers in Allegheny county was not long ago sent to us for publication, the spelling and grammar of which were positively disgraceful to the source whence it came. This is not the first instance, for we have frequently had in our possession compositions of teachers that proved conclusively that they could neither spell nor write correctly. Nor is this ignorance confined to the foot of the list. It commences as near to the head as anywhere, for proof of which see the late report of the Superintendent of the Schools of Allegheny county. Any competent tribunal, with that document before it, would instantly decide that its author was not competent to fill the place he occupies.

To read the wholesale vituperation and invective against the administration with which the Democratic press abounds, and the striking way in which it contrasts the immaculate probity of its own party with the hopeless "corruption" of ones, one would imagine that the next Presidential campaign was already upon us in full blast. Charges of tyranny, jobbery, and trickery follow each other with such amazing rapidity as fairly to make one's head whirl. Take a rest, brethern, and recruit your overstrained faculties. Those composite adjectives, intense verbs, and confounded phrases will else end in topographical insanity. Do, for pity's sake, give yourselves a short respite, and as a breathing spell. "Let no evil thing enter here," wrote a certain Athenian of doubtful antecedents, over his door. "But how does the owner get in?" queried Diogenes.

Louis Napoleon may now be considered as finally retired from the business of reigning. His services are not wanted by the French people, and the late Emperor will be at liberty to seek another occupation. The question, so earnestly discussed a short time ago as to the condition of his private finances is likely to be invested with a new sort of interest. One of our contemporaries is already concerned to know whether his late imperial majesty, while in power, made such provisions for future contingencies as to be able, in a becoming manner, to live without work. His most intimate friends, Pietri being one of them, have asserted positively that the Emperor made no provision for the evil day that has overtaken him, and that he is consequently poor. Though the retired Empress and her son are believed to be rich, he may not choose to be dependent upon them. The contemporary whose concern for the Emperor's condition we have so unofficiously thrown out the happy suggestion that the fallen monarch may choose to enter the field as a lecturer. He is known to be a good writer and his knowledge is abundant. With his powerful voice and easy command of the English language, the Emperor would be a valuable accession to the ranks of our American lecturers. On whatever subject he might choose to discourse, he would draw a large audience, and if he saw fit to relate his experiences as a ruler he could not fail to draw overflowing houses. It is to be hoped that the New York Lecture Bureau will not neglect to make early application. Should Barnum take the matter in hand, success would be still more certainly assured.

Last week we pointed out a few of the innumerable "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" through resorting to which he Tammany leaders in the conspiracy to rule Pennsylvania by means of a Joint Commission have within a few years managed to enrich themselves at the expense of the honest taxpayers of New York city. Apropos of which interesting subject the *Tribune* a day or two ago published a partial list of the city real estate purchases (including the numerous acquisitions and investments made in other directions,) of that delectable trio of compatriots, Messrs. Tweed, Sweeney and Connolly, within the past three years. From this detailed exhibit, which in every instance gives the names of the party or parties making conveyance of the several properties, we learn that within the period of their control of the city finances they have accumulated property amounting in value to the enormous sum of over three and a half millions of dollars. The sudden rise of these worthies from comparatively unlimited wealth has already been pointed out; but as a further illustration of the remarkable financial genius of the Tammany ring, we may mention that while a very few years ago Controller Connolly was a poor note clerk in one of the city banks, he now owns real property to the amount of over half a million of dollars. When to this statement is added the fact that he has rendered neither the city nor county Controller's report for two years past, and that the honest property owners are in perfect ignorance of the actual condition of affairs, beyond the fact that they are taxed almost to death, the matter begins to wear a very suggestive appearance, to call it by the mildest name, and one would naturally suppose that a searching investigation would be the next thing in order. New York city must be a delicious place to reside in. How soon shall we have the Commission?

THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

The natural tendency of the mind which seeks for profound mysteries if not wisdom in single syllables and even in single letters, is not peculiar to the people among whom the Cabala was a sacred science. Even in these days when so many seem inclined to resolve all theology into the study of natural law, there are still those who find entertainment in searching out the hidden significance of certain numbers, and in tracing a mysterious connection between history and the alphabet.

The latest investigation of the kind that has fallen under our notice is the attempt of a Frenchman to show the influence of the letter M on the destinies of the Bonapartes. It is really quite curious. We give an outline of the facts, leaving the reader to receive or reject the notion that the letter M had anything to do with them.

Marbeuf was the first to recognize the genius of Napoleon the Great at the military school at which he was educated. Marbeuf was the first battle gained by General Bonaparte, and Melas prepared the way for his successes in Italy. Moutier was one of his first Generals. Moreau betrayed him, and Murat was the first martyr of his cause. Marie Louise shared his highest destinies: Moscow was the abyss in which he was engulphed—Metternich defeated him in the field of diplomacy. Six Marshals (Massena, Mortier, Marmont, Macdonald, Murat, Moncey) and twenty-six of his Generals of Division bore names beginning with the letter M.

Maret, Duke of Bassano, was the counselor in whom he placed most confidence. His first great battle was that of Montenotte, his last that of Mont St. Jean. He gained the battles of Millessimo, Montmirail and Montereau. Milan was the first hostile capital and Moscow the last into which he entered as a conqueror. He lost Egypt through the fault of Menou, and he employed Murat to make Pius VII. prisoner. Mallet conspired against him; Murat was the first to abandon him, then Marmont. Mayr, Montalivet and Molliens were his ministers; his first chamberlain was Montesquiou, his last residence in France was Malmaison. He surrendered to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon; Montholon was his companion and Marchand was his valet at St. Helena.

In the life of Napoleon III. the same letter appears to have played quite as important a part as in the life of Napoleon I., and we are told that the captive of Wilhelmshoehe has been wont to attach still more importance than his uncle to its mysterious influence. The Empress, his wife is a countess, of Montijo; his greatest friend was Morny. The captures of the Mamelon vert and the Malakoff were the chief exploits of the Crimean war, exploits performed mainly by the French. In the Italian campaign his plan was to give the first battle at Marengo, but he fought first at Montebello and Magenta. MacMahon for his services in this latter battle received the title of Duke of Magenta, while Prelonger was made Duke of Malakoff. Napoleon III. then entered Milan and repulsed the Austrians at Melegnano. After the battle of Solferino he withdrew to Mantova. From both the letter M seems to have had for him a presage of evil. Merely mentioning Mexico and Maximilian, we come to the present war, in which he had founded a vain hope on three M's, Marshals MacMahon and Montauban, and the Mitrailleuse. Magenta became the base of operations of the French army; but thrown back on the Moselle, his fate was decided on the Meuse at Sedan. We must take note of the fall of Metz. All those disasters were due to another M, the enemy of Napoleon, Moltke.

TO WHAT COMPLEXION?

"What, upon compulsion, Hal? Nay, I will do nothing upon compulsion," exclaimed sheepish Falstaff, detected in his boyish pranks by the merry Prince. And this feeling by the merry Prince. And this feeling has been characteristic of England during hundreds of years. No one could snub her or bully her with impunity. Her sword was wont to flash from the sunburst at the slightest attempt on the part of other nations at assumption, dictation or peremptory dealing. Supremely authoritative and imperative in speech and act, she permitted no domineering attitude toward herself. At the first indication of any purpose to take liberties with her, the offender heard the ominous lionine growl, followed by the terrible leonine spring, and a gnashing over crunched bones. But all this is altered now. A change has come over the spirit of her dream. She no longer reckons it, with Horseen, to be an easy thing

"To keep into the bosom of the sea,
And plack up drowned woe by the locks."

She has gotten over all that. She rather holds with her Falstaff, who thought that since honor wouldn't heal a wound, nor a broken leg or repair a damaged sconce, therefore he would have nothing to do with honor. The sneer of Napoleon that England was nothing but a nation of shopkeepers is found to have been based on truth. We do not blame England for this decay of the old martial spirit which was wont to flame out on the slightest grievance, real or fancied; we only cite it as illustrative of the impermanence of what appeared to be the most solid firmness. Time was when the thunder of her voice shook the world; she now "roars you as gently as any sucking dove." The submissive part which she played during the Franco-Prussian war would be pitiful if it were not ludicrous. "My opinions coincide exactly with your own, my lord; *what are your views on the question?*" she has meekly inquired of Bismarck. It has been Polonius reliviva: "Very like a whale, my lord," whenever Prussia gave the cue. The philosophical equanimity with which she has endured the rebuffs and repulses of Bismarck are most remarkable. When the English Government "offered friendly intervention" between the contending countries, the Prussian statesman jeered and mocked "the old fish-woman" carrying" of England's plenipotentiaries; but when she ventured on a still further step and made bold to "propose terms," the mockery changed to menace, and England was politely cautioned to mind her own business. When a few of her more audacious and outspoken sons declare their sympathy with republican France, it is at once deprecated and condemned upon the ground that it will irritate Prussia. When the London Conference assembles to discuss the Eastern question Bismarck lays hand upon it and enforces complete silence on the Western question. When Prussia demands an explanation of England's shipments of arms to France, and receives a half-apologetic response, it creates "immense indignation in Berlin," because the self-inflicted humiliation was not made complete, we suppose. The United States sends cargo on cargo of war material to France, and not a word of protest is heard; but when England attempts to follow her example Prussia at once inflicts her and threatens her with the pillory. When English vessels are seized and scuttled in the Seine, and England timidly asks Bismarck the reason, he disdainfully puts his hand in his pocket, pays over to her their wages and hallooed bills, the matter is settled, he has no reason to offer it last; have been a military necessity, but it may also have been a personal whim; that is his concern; she has the cash, and must rest content. If I choose to break your windows do I not afterward pay for them, quotha? Who apologizes to a plebeian for kicking his shins? Half a sovereign will make him anxious that you should repeat the amusement at the same rate of pay. This has been the spirit in which Bismarck has dealt with England. The fact that she has borne it with such inapathetic forbearance shows her day of warlike power has departed, and that she knows it. There was a time when her words were "half-battles," and were heeded throughout Europe. But they no longer carry with them any weight; because she lacks the power to enforce them by physical force. She can still indulge in moral suasion to the top of her bent; but among the great powers none heed when she says "thou shalt," and "thou shalt not." It is a painted Jove, and tin thunder.

The Prussian-Franco war has not only settled the relative positions of those two countries, but has also settled that of England. Henceforward she is to be counted among the trading and industrious nations of the earth rather than among the great fighting powers. Her prestige of battle has departed. Trafalgar and Waterloo are dreams of the past. In the future her conquests must be those of commerce, art and science. But the old ascendancy has passed away forever. Farewell England's feudal prowess; welcome England's advancing democracy.

Tuscon a good deal has been written and published concerning the California wines, there is less precision or unanimity of opinion on the subject on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains than might have been expected. Whatever notions people may entertain regarding temperance, they must find the opinion of wine culture in this country one of great interest, familiar with the wine industry in his native land, and who has studied the subject in all its branches in California, makes some interesting statements in the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* touching the results of his observations. He speaks of the quantity of wine produced there already as "really enormous," while in quality some of the California wines compare favorably with the wines of Europe. In general, however, the quality falls far short of what it ought to be; the wine contains too much alcohol—not unusually as much as fifteen per cent—and too much saccharine matter, so that many years are needed to make it good. Nevertheless the export of California wine is already very important, and has greatly increased within the last few months. Orders for it daily come in from the "States," whither great quantities are sent, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and New York being the centers from which it is distributed. The trade in the article with Japan, Australia, and China has lately become important, and in response to orders received, California wine is now shipped directly for London. The first cargo for that city was dispatched on the day before our German wrote his letter; it was ticketed "Superior Old Port Wine" and "California Wine." The former looks like ehrest, and tastes very much like the red wine of France, with an abiding port wine flavor. The "California Wine" consisted of an assortment of white and red wines of different qualities, including the California Tokayer.

The inferior qualities of the California wines in comparison with those of Europe, produced from the same kind of grapes, are ascribed to the newness and the extreme richness of the soil, to the youth of the vines, and to want of experience in their management. Steady improvement goes on, however, the wine of each year being better than that of the year before, so that the writer feels sure that wine culture in California is destined to become a very extensive and important industry.

Our exchanges no longer teem with descriptions of the Carnival, and we are very glad of it. Columns on columns of brilliant description were written about it, but the mass of it was of a character to suit neither the taste nor the means of the thousand correspondents who, on those two memorable days, dashed about behind a four-in-hand team of superlatives hit the pith and marrow of the whole show with half the skill of the short-hand reporter who, we are told, represented "an old fool," and bore a placard with the brief device—

"Except myself, it seems to me
That all are fools around me I see."

The modest disclaimer implied in the first two words of the conjoint couit have arisen only from bashfulness. The garb of the wearer was doubtless a faithful interpretation of his real sentiments about himself. We greatly wish the identity of this patriotic marker could be established. He is a genius, possessing the power of seeing and the true attering faculty. If he is a resident of Washington the citizens ought to unearth him and send him to Congress under their new Territorial bill.

The New York *World* of Saturday has a free trade article headed "Iron and Ignorance." We are glad to observe that that journal has at last entered into a co-partnership which promises so well for its own educational arrangement.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On the 1st of January, 1870, there were in force in the United States 700,000 life policies, taken out in American life assurance companies. These policies covered the vast sum of $3,000,000,000.

A California correspondent thinks it is rather chilly there in winter, and says that in February, before we have more clothing than he was accustomed to at St. Paul, Minnesota, with the thermometer thirty-five and thirty-six degrees below zero, and yet was cold.

The most extraordinary committee yet appointed at Washington, was by Secretary Boutwell, who designated three gentlemen and *one hundred and ten* ladies of the Treasury Department to examine the Note-Printing Bureau and report upon its condition. Their report was entirely favorable.

For homely recipes.—To make a pure Orange county milk, New York style: Procure forty cans of milk, skim twenty-seven or twenty-eight cans, and then fish the whole together; color with a sort of tasteless refuse from the sugar refining, which gives the mixture a thick creamy appearance; then send to New York and sell the forty cans for pure milk, besides having extra cans of cream to sell at $20 per can.

A "more prairie-dog process for the cool-contentious language applied to the Buffalo *Express*, by the Toledo *Blade*. The New York *World* follows the same system of nomenclature when it calls St. Domingo "the land of monkeys."

Hotel keepers must learn that the day of high-priced hostelries is at an end. The tendency now is toward hotels charging but $2 or $3 per day, although the increasing their rates so as to make the matter is settled, people have got tired of paying $2 or $3 more, just for a little extra style.

Iowa is building a State Capitol and wishes to use stone from within her own borders for the edifice. Of course every Iowegian thinks it can furnish the best material, and is perhaps best some other place should be more favored than itself in the matter. There is a lively time in consequence, and discoveries of unheralded stone are numerous. Of the last, in Washington county, the local paper tells this wonderful story: "It is of a greenish color when taken out, and is easily worked, but on exposure it becomes as white as marble and so hard that ordinary tools make no impression on it. It is an eight foot vein. Frost and fire do not crack it, and when manufactured only vigorous blows with sledges can break it."

The Minnesota legislature refuses to consider the bill removing the capital from St Pa l to Kandyohi. Probably on account of the name of the would-be capital.

While watch factories at Elgin, Ily to Park, Springfield and Rock Island, and some more projected illiness will be able to supply the world. The Mowart watch factory has just been located at Moline, two miles south of Rock Island, on Rock river.

At New Orleans the Supreme Court has ordered the lawyers that no argument will be allowed to exceed thirty minutes in length. Putting a limit to legal humanity is an unheard of proceeding, and the result of this singular experiment will be looked for with interest.

Five cases of American woolens, made wholly of American fleece wool, were sold on the 31st instant by a Boston house for cash, and for the time, there to be sold in open competition with rival British fabrics. The price obtained was exactly that at which 100,000 yards of the same goods have been sold to our own merchants since this year opened.

Elaborate experiments recently made by Professor Silliman upon the illuminating power of coal gas, show, first, that where it is important to obtain a maximum of economical effect from the consumption of a given volume of illuminating gas, this result is best secured by the use of burners of small flow; and, secondly, that where a moderate light of equal diffusion is required over a large space, the reverse of this course is to be expected to use numerous small jets. But where the highest intensity attainable from a given volume of illuminating gas is desirable, large burners of large consumption are plainly preferable.

The following wonderfully lenifuous and incisive passage occurs in an article in the current number of the *Galaxy*:

"The satyrs belongs to the ostrich tribe and it is one of the ways of these birds for the male to incubate the eggs. Having procured a male bird, he took a peculiar pride to have the feathers of the tail of the ornithine point of view, and squatted closely upon the eggs, which, when the young ones were hatched, were found to be under the male's wings, where they worked faithfully to his great discomfort, and were finally reared by the exhausted bird, died a martyr to the cause."

Judging from the European news we have every reason to suppose that the above clear and definite solution of a vexed and difficult question was inculcated and hatched in the office of the *World*. We know of no other body of men liberal equal to the task of producing it. We no longer wonder that our contemporary is an "enchanted kiwi," or marvel that in reifying "a martyr to the cause." It is all quite clear, now; and we know the explanation would come sooner or later.

The *Tribune*, of Friday, has the following paragraph:

"By means of a misapprehension, which has cost the reporter his place, we were yesterday misled into announcing that the last cable message had been received concerning the safety of the steamer Ville du Paris, which had already been given up as lost, and followed by the receipt by mail of advices of her safe arrival out."

If our memory serves us correctly the *Tribune* originated the public scare in relation to the safety of the Tennessee. At least, by making double leaded editorial reference to a Washington dispatch upon the subject it did its best to intensify and spread the uneasiness already in existence. Except for the prominent mention then made comparatively little importance would have been attached to the rumor. Does not the above action of the *Tribune* look a little like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel?

"Bevin's Bowers" is the title of a new Boston "notion," it being no more nor less than a home for girls, wanting in means to pay for their board, and are not able to buy one. Miss Jennie Collins was a working woman, who had thoughts of pity and compassion on the class to which she belonged. She saw the young girls cooped and packed and provided for by the Christian Association; and kindred institutions, while nothing was left for the entertainment of the shop-girl who was disposed to be economical. Hence the idea of her providing for the boarding-house. So she begged money enough to buy a house and open it, when the girls came in which she invites all who are disposed to spend an evening there, and especially the women and girls who wish for some innocent place of entertainment without cost. She provides some amusement for every evening, gifts a concert, or lecture, or dramatic readings. Her hall is supplied with papers, pictures and books, and is made as comfortable and attractive as her means will allow. She is always ready to give advice and assistance when it is sought, and will also help those who desire to secure herself in every possible way to ameliorate the condition of the working girls. She is the first of the class of strong-minded, large-hinged, practical-sympathized women who make Boston their hair, but is a notable woman, and is going to work in a practical way to do a practical good.

The writer of the London letter to the *Nation* does not believe that the agitation against paying a salary to Prince Louise and similar actitations denote the growth of republican sentiment. The fact is, however," says the writer, "the personal popularity of the royal family has exceedingly diminished. A few years ago the mention of the queen's name would be received with a burst of enthusiasm. Now it is received with considerable calmness; and there is still less zeal on behalf of the younger members of the family. A constitutional sovereign who will not take the trouble to put herself in evidence, and a Prince of Wales who is seldom heard of except in connection with the shooting of partridges, drop easily into a very insignificant position. And when it is proposed to give a large sum for the dowry of a Princess, the first result is a crisis of irritation on the part of silky radicals, and still more on the part of small tradesmen, who hold that the first duty of a sovereign is to run no large bills at as many shops as possible. Under easil conceivable circumstances, such a state of feeling might have serious consequences; but at present I should be inclined to think that the Queen's credit, which have been put forward in a good many quarters.

Some years ago great excitement was created for a few weeks by an article in the *Round Table*, in which it was asserted by the writer, formerly frequent ing fashionable resorts in New York in search of wine and to make a frolic of a shopping tour about town, the practice being for the milliners and dress goods merchants to have at hand, in some recesses or back parlors, a supply of bottled wine of the several approved varieties, vinous, alcoholic and malt. We hear much less of the evil nowadays, whether because it is better concealed or really removed. But the editors of the *Round Table*, who are authority in England, too sensible of its responsibility to risk a groundless sensation, have recently exposed, a little obscurely, a most startling state of affairs in the vice among the selectest order of British women. They even deliberately declare that a moral revolution and enormous change in the social presence of men, a coarseness of manner, imagination and gayety, is sometimes said to "enjoy very good health," and to have come over the spirit of her dream. She no longer reckons it, with Horseen, to be an easy thing

"To keep into the bosom of the sea,
And pluck up drowned woe by the locks."

She has gotten over all that. She rather holds with her Falstaff, who thought that since honor wouldn't heal a wound, nor a broken leg or repair a damaged sconce, therefore he would have nothing to do with honor. The sneer of Napoleon that England was nothing but a nation of shopkeepers is found to have been based on truth. We do not blame England for this decay of the old martial spirit which was wont to flame out on the slightest grievance, real or fancied; we only cite it as illustrative of the impermanence of what appeared to be the most solid firmness. Time was when the thunder of her voice shook the world; she now "roars you as gently as any sucking dove." The submissive part which she played during the Franco-Prussian war would be pitiful if it were not ludicrous. "My opinions coincide exactly with your own, my lord; *what are your views on the question?*" she has meekly inquired of Bismarck. It has been Polonius reliviva: "Very like a whale, my lord," whenever Prussia gave the cue. The philosophical equanimity with which she has endured the rebuffs and repulses of Bismarck are most remarkable. When the English Government "offered friendly intervention" between the contending countries, the Prussian statesman jeered and mocked "the old fish-woman" carrying" of England's plenipotentiaries; but when she ventured on a still further step and made bold to "propose terms," the mockery changed to menace, and England was politely cautioned to mind her own business. When a few of her more audacious and outspoken sons declare their sympathy with republican France, it is at once deprecated and condemned upon the ground that it will irritate Prussia. When the London Conference assembles to discuss the Eastern question Bismarck lays hand upon it and enforces complete silence on the Western question. When Prussia demands an explanation of England's shipments of arms to France, and receives a half-apologetic response, it creates "immense indignation in Berlin," because the self-inflicted humiliation was not made complete, we suppose. The United States sends cargo on cargo of war material to France, and not a word of protest is heard; but when England attempts to follow her example Prussia at once inflicts her and threatens her with the pillory. When English vessels are seized and scuttled in the Seine, and England timidly asks Bismarck the reason, he disdainfully puts his hand in his pocket, pays over to her their wages and hallooed bills, the matter is settled, he has no reason to offer it last; have been a military necessity, but it may also have been a personal whim; that is his concern; she has the cash, and must rest content. If I choose to break your windows do I not afterward pay for them, quotha? Who apologizes to a plebeian for kicking his shins? Half a sovereign will make him anxious that you should repeat the amusement at the same rate of pay. This has been the spirit in which Bismarck has dealt with England. The fact that she has borne it with such inapathetic forbearance shows her day of warlike power has departed, and that she knows it. There was a time when her words were "half-battles," and were heeded throughout Europe. But they no longer carry with them any weight; because she lacks the power to enforce them by physical force. She can still indulge in moral suasion to the top of her bent; but among the great powers none heed when she says "thou shalt," and "thou shalt not." It is a painted Jove, and tin thunder.

The Prussian-Franco war has not only settled the relative positions of those two countries, but has also settled that of England. Henceforward she is to be counted among the trading and industrious nations of the earth rather than among the great fighting powers. Her prestige of battle has departed. Trafalgar and Waterloo are dreams of the past. In the future her conquests must be those of commerce, art and science. But the old ascendancy has passed away forever. Farewell England's feudal prowess; welcome England's advancing democracy.

Western San Domingo becomes a portion of this country or not, its history to the present will remain the most remarkable of any country of similar extent. There is, perhaps, no other piece of territory of equal limits on the surface of the earth that has been so frequently ravaged by fire and blood, the growing out of the ambition of rival nations and rival chieftains to obtain possession of its Government. Alternately in the possession of Spain and France, its population has been decimated by tyranny and oppression, until they now number less than 200,000, and a century ago, when the French and Spanish were they exceeded 1,000,000, of whom over 500,000 were slaves. It was from the latter production of slavery that the downfall of the island first commenced, the immense wealth reaped by the planters in sugar and coffee for many years exciting the cupidity of rival chieftains until their contentions culminated in the negro revolt of 1791, and the slaves finally rose against their oppressors and proclaimed a republic.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic priests in San Domingo alone manifest any hostility to annexation, for the reason that it would introduce a new order of things which might interfere with the present altogether satisfactory condition of affairs so far as they are concerned. They do not, however, show much feeling, being too politic for that. The acquisition of the island would add considerably to the area and numbers of Catholics, and of a kind not decidedly improving.

Mr. Alexander Delmar's paper on the insurance of women's lives reveals some interesting facts not generally known. It appears from the tables of mortality that women are not subject to greater risk of death than men; in this city (New York), for example, the mortuary record shows that the per centage of deaths of males in 1870 was 21.5; of females, 20.3. In the previous year, the per centage of females was 25.8 against 30.6 of males. The number of deaths of males over 45 years of age, in the period from 1866 to 1870, was 13,097; and of females, 11,261—a difference in favor of females amounting to 1,795 for five years, or an average of 351 per year. The tables of causes of death also show a considerable per centage in favor of women.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Early Opening of Spring Fashions—Dress Materials for Street, House and Party Wear—New Costumes—New Bonnets—A Military Dress for Ladies—Hints for Brides—A Threatened Infliction—A Dress for the Pirate-form, &c.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March, 1871.

The Ides of March are not likely to lose any of their Northern pessimism by taking about spring fashions. So, although the snow has not yet left us, and ladies still go muffled in furs and nondescript garments, we will find out what the coming season has in store for us, and revel in the anticipation of sunshine and new straw bonnets.

A SPRING OPENING.

A spirit of enterprise, in accordance with the demands and necessities of the times, induced one of our great houses to give a grand exposition of fashions in February, which revealed many of the secrets of the coming spring.

The display of silks was very large and varied, and included many novelties. The rich reversible stripes, which were remarked as having made their appearance in New York some months ago, are the latest Lyons novelty, and are not yet to be obtained in London. They do not, however, meet with much success here. New York ladies have a prejudice in favor of simple colors (which always their natural good taste), and have not yet received the generous demand for the rich, plain *poult de soie* and *gros grains*, which survive all changes in fashions.

Plaid checked and hair striped silks are an exception to the general indifference to stripes and figures. They belong to a different class of fabrics, present them as far as the almost impercep and which soften into a delicate neutral tint which is extremely useful for suiting spring and early summer wear. These styles have usually been rather difficult to obtain, but owing to the enforced idleness of the looms here are this season in the arrangement feature of the importations. Mantillas have been sent over from Paris, the gift of which is a fine delaine and fifty cents per yard, the ruched style of trimming requiring twenty to twenty-five yards for a suit.

The Japanese silks come next in the line of the direct spring importations and are a great improvement in the goods sold under that name last year. They are composed of silk and thread, like the "poplinettes" of a few years ago, and the best are of Scotchdale's (English) manufacture. There are three styles and colors (Orleans grey at seventy-five cents per yard, which colors (which are quite new) in heavy shades of green, brown, bright blue and mauve, for one dollar, and the hair stripes in very delicate colors for dollar and twenty-five cents.

The "Venetian Costumes" for spring are also reported in robe patterns. They consist of a cotton and wool striped fabric with a heavy border for trimming, terminating in a white duffy edge, which is to be cut and left as the work is done. These would answer for either house or street wear.

The new wool satin cloths are rather heavy for the approaching season of the times, but come in shades of gray, brown and blue, and form a handsome and most useful base for a spring costume. It is to say a skirt over which the costume is to be worn. They are not dear according to the prices we have to pay, at eighty-seven cents and a dollar per yard.

The washing satins (cotton) will largely take the place of *piques*, as the summer advances.

Of the printed muslins, which are to be strewed patterns, French, English, and American. The latter are forty-five cents per yard, and are much bought for wrapping, and form very pretty and useful breakfast and ring were her ornaments. She wore none in her hair. Of course it is not necessary that lady lecturers should be restricted to black textiles, but their dresses for the platform should never be composed of more than one color. The mixing up of a soft white or light blue at the throat and wrists, and a bit of color or the sparkle of gems at the throat, and perhaps in the hair, but frills, ruffles, fringes and flounces should be very spa ingly used as they spoil easily with frequent wear, fold hastily and give a patchy appearance to the figure.

An ensuing large woman should always wear black, either silk or velvet in public, as it produces a long and small effect. Small ruffles, wide sleeves, trimmed bodies, and above all, *panders*.

JENNIE JUNE

PERSONAL.

Minnie Hauck, the cantatrice, has been re-engaged for two years at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, where, as well as at St. Petersburg, she is quite popular.

At a great ball recently held in New York, the gentlemen wore most extraordinary costumes, according to the account of one "Jenkins," who fells of General Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Woodford, "attired in black silk, with elegant white fur capes" of another gentleman and wife "in corn-colored silk;" of another "in black silk with white satin trimmings," &c.

The Empress of Russia has sent three magnificent sets of priestly habiliaments for presentation to the priests of the Greek Church in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. They are of the finest gold texture, richly embroidered. Accompanying the robes are superb altar cloths.

Colonel William McMichael, formerly of General Thomas's staff, and correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, enjoys the distinction of being the first American in San Domingo history who was admitted to plead before the Supreme Court in prize cirtual council. The case was one of considerable importance, and he won it.

George F. Bristow, the American composer, has nearly finished a symphony cantata, "The Pioneer," illustrative of a journey across the prairies and of all the accidents of such a journey, such as contentions, storms and attack by Indians. The orchestral portion consists of choruses, solos and duets, among them a woodchopper's chorus, fight with the Indians and final victory of the emigrants.

The little newly-born son of Marshal Bazaine, although born in Germany, was not born on German soil, his father having, by shrewd foresight, exiled a loving chest full of French earth into the land of captivity with his other baggage.

Mable Gray, one of the most noted members of the Kiralfy ballet troupe, who died recently in London, had brainless coxcombs and titled nodies for the score, in her erratic train. She was unusually handsome; had excellent taste; and had been well educated, speaking French, Italian and German fluently. At Hamburg and Baden-Baden she was conspicuous for her jockey betting and her showy equipages, and in Paris attracted great attention in the Bois and the Champs Elysees by the dazzling brilliancy of her toilettes. In the last six years she is said to have spent £100,000. The Prince of Wales was formerly one of the number of her admirers and a frequent visitor at her house.

The amount of money already raised for the Holland testimonial is $14,000. The expenses have been $1,000. The returns from Philadelphia are not yet included in the receipts. The disposition to be made of the Holland Fund, is, it is understood, to invest the money in United States Government securities, so that the widow will receive the interest during her life, while, at her death, the principal will be divided among the children who may then survive.

A private letter from the San Domingo Commissioners, says that Senator Sumner has been writing letters to them against annexation, which contain such remarkable statements as to excite hearty laughter.

William Walter Phelps, of New York, has secured for Yale College the loan of 500 volumes comprising the library of Robert von Mohl, the distinguished writer on political science, for many years professor at the University of Heidelberg and Tubingen, and now Ambassador of Baden at Munich.

Senator Schurz is also suffering from over-work, his eyes being so affected that he can neither read nor write except by daylight. He is now detained at home much of the time on account of the illness of his wife.

The New York "lion-hunters" are beginning to talk of a grand reception and ball to the English High Commissioners at the Academy of Music.

The "stranger's Hospital," now nearly completed in New York, corner of avenue D and Tenth street, which has cost $100,000, is the individual enterprise of Mr. John H. Keyser, who also proposes to pay all the expenses of running it.

The King of Saxony has written an autograph letter, in which he urges that Her Majesty, Queen Augusta Louise of Prussia should be solemnly crowned Empress of Germany on the occasion of the imperial diadem being placed on the head of her husband, William, at the Prussian capital. Bismarck, however, is opposed to the proposition, and wishes to reserve the honor for the wife of His Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William, Princess Royal of England, after her completed accession to the throne of Germany as consort of the young Emperor.

Ben De Bar, proprietor of De Bar's, St. Louis and the St. Charles, New Orleans, has undertaken the management of the Theater Royal at Montreal.

Chicago has one good reason to claim greater moral excellence than Boston. While Jim Fisk's "Twelve Temptations" achieved a flat failure in Chicago, after making money in the pious New England "Athens."

It is estimated that arms to the value of $20,000,000 have been collected in New York since the European war began and sold for shipment abroad. Arms, ammunition, and military stores to the value of $1,518,000, which it is supposed were purchased for sale abroad, have been shipped within a short time from the arsenal at West Troy. Among these shipments were 100,000 rifle muskets, 11,000 revolvers, and 35 complete batteries.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases, or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. Where the malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a sure and speedy protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the morbific elements which give birth to fever, influenza, rheumatism, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. And the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in the new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centers of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

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MUSICAL ITEMS.

It is thought to be decided that Madame Parepa Rosa will resume her English opera campaign in this country next fall, with most of the principal members of her former company. Caroline Richings-Bernard will maintain her organization, and Miss Kellogg is said to be contemplating the formation of a similar troupe. C. D. Hess and Fred. Lyster also talk of entering the field with distinct companies. There is not likely to be any dearth of English opera next season, whatever may be the prospects of Italian, French, and German.

A THREATENED INFLICTION.

It is said that the English man dressmaker, Worth, who for a time ruled fashion in Paris, finds Brussels lace so small and too cheap for him and is coming to New York. From such an infliction we ought to pray most earnestly to be delivered, not that a rude, vulgar, conceited individual, such as he is said to be, could do much harm anywhere if he was left alone, but we know by experience of the machinery all ready for seizing upon him as a sensation and pulling him into notoriety.

He is undoubtedly responsible for the revival of the donkey panier, and the introduction into French models of the tawdry masses of trimmings which have disfigured them of late years; beyond that, I think, women have nothing to thank him for. He stimulated an era of show, extravagance and bitch practices, which if not original with him, found in him a ready tutor, rushed with a plain broad band of velvet, having a deep fringe of the same hanging from the lower edge. The feature of this costume, in addition to the novelty of the cassque, is the introduction of a separate bodice, the upper part of which is made of the velvet trimming, not in grey, but in blue, green, violet, or pink. This line of color has a very good effect when the materials are rich, and the shades correctly combined.

Another elegant dress for a widow is of pearl-colored silk, trimmed with a deep flounce of the same, headed by a band of and both edged with ruchings of the silk, finished on either side with a plaited out ruffle the width of the headband. Over the other of the two stages of the disorder, who with bunches of white heather, or blue, and tea roses, and also with the head dress. Veils are not worn by those who are for the second time brides.

The bridal dress of a widow may be low in the neck and bare in the arms, but the dress of the maiden bride is nearly always cut high and with long sleeves.

A most admired dress of white satin *duchesse* finish recently, had long coat sleeves, rounded up very high in front, and open behind, with a point on the sides, and laid in large plaits where it joins the skirt. The bodice was also rather high, and worn with a fall of rich *point anglaise* lace. It was the other of the two stages of the disorder, who with bunches of white heather, or blue, and tea roses, and also with the head dress. Veils are not worn by those who are for the second time brides.

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"Alaska" diamonds, it is said, are very much in demand in Washington circles, the gift of which is expected to succeed the diamond ring, and which cost thousands of dollars less than the real.

A MILITARY DRESS IN SCHOOLS.

Now that the higher education of girls is attracting so much attention, and so many schools, colleges and seminaries are springing up, it is well that some of the same basis as young men, a school dress which shall not be an obstacle to study is absolutely demanded.

Recreation, and a purpose in life, subordinates dress at once to other considerations, and it is the only thing that will do so. Professors and superintendents of schools are already in active agitation, assert that

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 27, 1871.

It is computed that as one of the compensations of an irredeemable currency, the banks of two countries are treated from the action of wind most to be the much dreaded Bank of England. Formerly when our banks were compelled to pay specie to note holders and depositors their supply reserves of coin were those at any moment to be required for some one out-ranking demand for gold for exportation. And as with a view to insure as much as possible their direct specie the coin reserve was drawn down to a point from which any efficient loan to the community, the banks were compelled by any foreign drain to protect their solvency, to raise the rate of interest, to drop the line of discounts, and for their protection, and to contract their operations as swiftly and extensively as they could; in short, to diminish their liabilities in all directions, to curtail the facilities of business men, with a view to offering which banks exist. These movements have been described as a war of the banks on our credit and dwellers on a war of the banks on our credit and business. In the panic of 1857, when the banks of and the country were in such an unhealthy state of expansion, the perils of a foreign drain of gold were greatly dreaded, and those evils acutely came without warning. This financial storm side was succeeded by a were those at any moment to be required for some one out-ranking demand for gold for exportation. And as with a view to insure as much as possible their direct specie the coin reserve was drawn down to a point from which any efficient loan to the community, the banks were compelled by any foreign drain to protect their solvency, to raise the rate of interest, to drop the line of discounts, and for their protection, and to contract their operations as swiftly and extensively as they could; in short, to diminish their liabilities in all directions, to curtail the facilities of business men, with a view to offering which banks exist. These movements have been described as a war of the banks on our credit and business. In the panic of 1857, when the banks of and the country were in such an unhealthy state of expansion, the perils of a foreign drain of gold were greatly dreaded, and those evils acutely came without warning. This financial storm side was succeeded by a

[illegible] currency which depleted the gold reserves of our banks and disorder soon followed in the financial condition. Now the trouble is not in that direction which no longer exists, but in the coin export as much as we can wish without lessening the volume of our circulating medium. But under such circumstances, it is added, how can we account for the fact that trouble is apprehended now. In other cases that trouble is apprehended now. In other cases that trouble is apprehended now. In England, because of the drain of gold by the export of produce, money has been able to earn interest of 10 per cent., while here it has been so low a rate of interest. For two months past money has been temporarily disturbed, or in good of temporary employment. When it [illegible] Stanley may open again, and the of European investment may open again, and the capital may be attracted into the country. When it [illegible] from these changes, then, in not a distant [illegible] the [illegible] of capital, and generally of floating capital, the adequate supply of which is indispensable to and very difficult to keep up in a rapidly growing community, whose internal improvements march forward at a rate unknown the world [illegible] with such rapid swiftly.

Secondly, we have in this country no [illegible] loss of foreign capital by our undue activity in the [illegible] of railroads, the perils of such a construction of which are scarcely beginning as yet works. Some of which are scarcely beginning as yet to be productive and payable work their cost. The progress in this direction may be seen from the fact that the completed working railroads of this country have increased since 1869 by more than 12,000 miles, or at the rate of 3,000 miles a year.

It is computed that there are now [illegible] of railway contemplated, of which 2,500 miles are actually in progress. Eighteen new miles are actually in progress. Eighteen new railroad charters, and a million [illegible] on our railroad matters, as it suddenly closed the German markets to our new railroad bonds, which were beginning to be absorbed there with an eagerness which had for three or four years been unknown. The [illegible] Erie of four years been unknown. The [illegible] Erie of German [illegible] are made large gains on the Government six per cent. bonds which they bought at about [illegible] now [illegible] can now sell again at almost [illegible] per cent. Their experience in the past has [illegible] them to look favorably on [illegible] investments, and some very large negotiations of our railroad bonds were actually on the tapis when the news of the break of [illegible] war. The trouble, however, was of short duration, for as we have said, the [illegible] the streams of capital from England and elsewhere [illegible] came over here seeking investment on call, as the specie market have been abundantly supplied. In these funds that the over plethoric money markets of Europe have sent to [illegible] for employment, [illegible] some apprehension. The result is are quite capable [illegible] of course uncertain, and depends on contingencies [illegible] cannot foresee [illegible].

The Wall street markets were all that the most rampant "bull" could desire [illegible]. The following figures [illegible] quarters [illegible] changes [illegible] in some stocks were quite large and the tone of the market at the close indicated further [illegible] Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, the railway [illegible] special attraction, rising to [illegible] four per cent. since Saturday [illegible].

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	[illegible]
United States 6s of 1881	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1865	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1868	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	[illegible]
Union Pacific Railroad	[illegible]
Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible]	[illegible]
Currency Sixes	[illegible]

The following table, making from dispatches received at J. W. Gates & Co.'s Stock Route, Apollo Building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
February 27, 1871.						
[illegible]	[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.
HIGH BRIDGE.

A VICTORY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman Attaches an Amendment to an Appropriation Bill Requiring the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge to be Made One Hundred Feet Above Low Water Mark—Interesting Debate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1871.

Mr. Sherman succeeded in tacking to the postal appropriation bill to-day an amendment to the effect that it shall be unlawful for the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company or any other company or person to proceed in the erection of the bridge now being constructed over the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Newport, unless said bridge be so constructed that the channel-span shall be one hundred feet from land water mark. Several points of order were raised as to allowing this amendment to be considered with the bill under consideration, but were all overruled by the Chair. Mr. Sherman then took the floor and made a strong speech in favor of the amendment. He showed conclusively that it was the intention of congress, when it authorized this bridge to be built, that it should be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of the river, but that this intention has been clearly violated in the present instance, and that the people along the line of the river from Pittsburgh to Cairo had remonstrated against obstructions to the navigation of the river.

He was followed by Mr. Thurman, also in an able speech to the same effect, conclusively showing that the bridge must have a height of one hundred feet above low water mark, or the river would be rendered useless for navigable purposes during high water.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the low bridge, replied to the two Ohio Senators. The points he made were that the bridge was being constructed in accordance with law, and that rights had vested to those who had invested money in this bridge which put it beyond the power of Congress to interfere without the same time allowing compensation for any alterations which might be required. He therefore submitted an amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment, to the effect that Congress should appropriate $100,000 for all modifications and changes which might be required under the former.

A long discussion here sprang up as to whether the latter amendment was in order. Trumbull and Sherman thought it was, while the Chair was of a different opinion. Mr. Scott finally withdrew his amendment in favor of a proposition which provided that should the Bridge Company be put to expense other than contemplated in the law authorizing them to build the same, the Government should reimburse said Company.

Mr. Morrill then came in with a substitute for various pending propositions. It is set forth that the resolution passed March 3d, 1845, reserved navigable rights of the Ohio river, and that if it sufficiently appeared that the bridge was being constructed in violation of such rights, that unless such modifications were made with or without a draw, leaving a channel span of 100 feet at low water, that the consent of Congress to the further prosecution of the work be withdrawn.

Mr. Chandler here got the floor and remarked that the only question involved was one of law, which had already been decided in favor of the Bridge Company by the Court.

Mr. Sherman said the Michigander was mistaken. The only question decided by the Judiciary Committee was whether the bridge company had option to build a continuous span or draw. The question as to the obstruction of the navigation of the river had been purposely reserved.

Mr. Chandler admitted this fact, but insisted that the Government must look to it to pay all costs occasioned by interfering in the construction of the bridge. If the bridge obstructed navigation, it was a nuisance and could be so indicted in the courts. He made quite a speech in favor of the bridge, and read the sent up an argument of the bridge authorities, and the report of the committee of congress, and asked that it be read.

To this Mr. Sherman objected, on the ground that it was not a proper document to be read in the senate.

Mr. Chandler then threatened to read the document himself as part of his speech. Inasmuch as the reading of this argument would take occupy at least two hours, Sherman finally adopted a motion to lay the whole subject on the table by a vote of 39 to 28.

Mr. Sherman then gave notice that he would bring the matter up again when the committee reported on the bill to the Senate. This he did just previous to the adjournment of the afternoon session, when a motion was made to lay the amendment on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, when the vote stood 29 to 28. Mr. Sherman was just about to announce his vote in the negative, when Mr. Howe came in and directed his vote to be recorded in the affirmative, which left the question on the table by 29 to 28.

In the evening Mr. Sherman again called up his bill, his motion for that purpose being sustained by 28 to 26. The same arguments advanced in the afternoon were again gone over. A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost by 28 to 26. Further discussion ensued, when a vote was taken on Mr. Morrill's substitute. The yeas and nays being ordered, the Senate refused to adopt the substitute by 28 to 26.

Mr. Cameron then moved to lay the amendment on the table, this time a startling vote being taken, which motion was lost by 27 to 26.

Mr. Scott, in the meantime, had prepared an amendment which conceived the height of one hundred feet in the main channel span, and the remainder of the draw, but also providing that the Secretary of War should be authorized to investigate as to what expenses the bridge company should be put to by reason of these modifications, with a view to reimburse the company in future.

Mr. Morrill observed that it was now easy to see what the Company was after. It desired to get about $500,000 from the Government, and the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Scott's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 36 to 14.

Mr. Williams then sent up an amendment to the effect that nothing in Mr. Sherman's amendment should be so construed as to constitute any claim for damages against the United States in favor of the Bridge Company. This was adopted, when Mr. Scott moved to adjourn, and ordered the yeas and nays and a call of the senate. The motion was lost by a vote of 26 to 34.

A motion was then taken on the main question, which was Mr. Sherman's amendment with Williams's proviso, which was finally adopted by 32 to 25.

APPEAL TO FARMERS.

Commissioner of Agriculture Capron Calls on the Farmers of this Country to Contribute Seeds for the People of France.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The Chamber of Commerce, Committee on Foreign Relations, in response to an appeal to the farmers of the country, from Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, inviting a generous rivalry with those of England and Belgium in furnishing supplies of seed to insure a harvest and assist famine in France. The Commissioner says the best local varieties of spring wheat of last year's crop, sound and clean, are especially desirable, but wheat may be contributed from whatever source it can be obtained. The heaviest and most productive oats, as the experience of Europe, and of Norway, the most desirable kinds of barley and most prolific varieties of Irish beans. Especially, it should be observed that the seed intended for any or all of the foregoing weeds, and grain foul with the grains of pestiferous weeds. The packages should be new and well fastened carts, and the net weight should be plainly marked upon each package, one variety of seed or grain, and object of the gift. These donations should be sent to the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Committee Room No. 1, New York Chamber of Commerce, Wall street, in season for shipment on the 5th of March, and it is hoped and believed they will be both liberal and general.

THE ARKANSAS ROW.

The Clayton Men Flank the Impeachers.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—The Little Rock special to-night says: The session of the Clayton Legislature this morning in a discussion of a motion by Mr. Clayton, instructing the impeachment managers to appear at the bar of the Senate again, and administer the impeachment of the Governor and Chief Justice. The Clayton men claim that the two latter officers have given up the case, and that as no quorum present when prosecuted, Clayton and the accused was entitled to a speedy trial, and had considered that he had received no legal notice. The refusal to recognize the managers heretofore grows was evidently the first step in a scheme by which the Clayton men claim they will be relieved from the charges of illegal acts, because they have abrogated the holding of their master. The managers state that they had given due notice. Whether there was a quorum of the senate present during their business, the record will not show. The motion finally carried, most of the Democrats voting for it on the ground that the notice was illegal. There is a decision of Judge Lauzle, heretofore given, which says that if the accused does not appear within three days after notice is served in five days after passage. It is generally thought in the vicinity of the meeting of the House that they will acknowledge it was in error in claiming that Clayton was suspended from office after the three days' limit, and that reinstatement of Brooks is necessary, and that the question on the table by 49 to 49.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1871.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has just completed a list of the members of the House, having for the purpose taken the certificates of the Governors of the several States. The certificate of the member from the Third district of Arkansas has not yet been received. The following is a classification of the politics of the two parties: Republicans, 120; Democrats, including the Third district of Arkansas, 96; Independent, WM. Jas. G. Blair, of Missouri, 1; Democrats, 27. Should a vacancy in Illinois caused by the election of Mr. Logan to the Senate; one vacancy in Mississippi caused by the election of Mr. Ferry to the Senate; making a total of 220. Not elected, New Hampshire, three; Connecticut, four; Texas, four; California, three; total number of members 235. There are from twelve to fifteen contested seats of the three States mentioned above mentioned; Dakota, of Georgia, and Rogers, of North Carolina, and probably Waddell, of North Carolina, are likely to be the successful contestants. They will not be able to qualify until their disabilities are removed by act of Congress.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The friends of Mr. Colfax, candidate for re-election to Sergeant-at-Arms, are very active, and claim strength in pretty nearly every State. Gen. Ingalls, from England to assist in securing his election. Mr. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Rollins, the late member of Congress from New Hampshire, are also here looking after Colfax's interests. The opponents of Mr. Colfax allege that the gratification given to Mr. Colfax in part, feign a New Hampshire ring, which has been in existence for some time past, for the nomination of John Sedgwick, Assistant Treasurer at Boston, to succeed Colfax. Their opponents say that the Democrats voting for it on the ground that the notice was illegal. There is a decision of Judge Lauzle, heretofore given, which says that if the accused does not appear within three days after notice is served in five days after passage. It is generally thought in the vicinity of the meeting of the House that they will acknowledge it was in error in claiming that Clayton was suspended from office after the three days' limit, and that reinstatement of Brooks is necessary, and that the question on the table by 49 to 49.

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WASHINGTON.

A Sensation in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner to Make a Speech Arraigning the President for the Use Made of the Navy in the San Domingo Business—Mr. Morton to Reply—The Subsidies Shelved.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1871.

Mr. Sumner's Speech Arraigning the President.

Mr. Sumner was at the Senate during a portion of the session to-day. There is a good deal of excitement about a speech he is supposed to be prepared to make when the naval appropriation bill comes before the Senate. It is understood to be his purpose to arraign the official conduct of the President in connection with our navy in the waters of San Domingo and Hayti. Mr. Morton is reported to be preparing to reply as soon as the speech is delivered, and defend the President against the attacks of the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. Sumner's determination to speak before the San Domingo question is not immediately in controversy causes much unfavorable comment, and no little concern among prominent members of the Republican party.

Farewell, Subsidies.

The steamship subsidies, and their final quietus to-day in the Senate, and will be heard from no more this session. Chandler's motion to lay on the table the proposition to increase the subsidy to the China mail service from $500,000 to $1,000,000 was carried by a vote of 32 to 19. This completely heads off all those little schemes, which it was proposed to tack on the various appropriation bills during these last days of the closing session.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Trouble Between Spain and Egypt.

LONDON, February 27.—The difficulty between Spain and Egypt originated in a complaint made by a dragoman attached to the Spanish Consulate at Cairo, that he had been maltreated by the police. The Egyptian Government refused to make the apology which the member threatened to pull another's nose.

Debate on the Condition of Ireland.

LONDON, February 27.—In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, in reply to the debate on the address, declared that there was a marked improvement in the preservation of order and observance of law, partly due to legislation and partly to the more vigorous action of the police. He declined to ask the House for a Committee to devise further measures, and to grant greater powers to enable the government effectually to suppress disorder. He would not recommend in Ireland, Mr. Disraeli observed rationale and contingent on the existence of the present Parliament session and the extraordinary powers conferred upon it, but had been given, at the instance of the Government, legalized confederation, and the Fenian organization had been treason, yet the Premier confessed he could not govern Ireland under the ordinary law. Mr. Disraeli argued further extraordinary powers to suppress disorder, but he